Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 100 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, April 8, 1794. [Whole No. 559.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Intements in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſunry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a
ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,
Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. d1w w&s1m.

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few caſks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3tawfw

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

The Public are cautioned to
beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the devi e in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December; and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 19.

[The following letter, addreſſed to the Printers, has been received from an anonymous correſpondent.]

Obſerving the public mind much agitated on account of the recent captures of American veſſels in the Weſt Indies, and having but juſt returned from thence, I beg leave to lay before them a conciſe ſtatement of the caſe.

I underſtand it has been declared, that all veſſels trading under American colours, whether to French iſlands or elſewhere, are made prizes of, and carried into Britiſh ports. This I muſt flatly deny; and, as a proof of the falſity of the aſſertion, I need only mention the veſſel in which I came myſelf, and a number of others juſt arrived with full cargoes. The real cauſe of the captures alluded to, was an unjuſt trade carried on with the blacks, for the plunder of the unfortunate ſufferers in the French iſlands; a trade which muſt eventually have operated to the utter ruin of the real proprietors, As a corroboration of this fact it may be recollected, that there are at this moment two or three veſſels in Jamaica, which were taken, laden with ſlaves purchaſed at ten pounds per head. The Britiſh, willing to prevent ſo deſtructive a traffic, publiſhed a manifeſto, forbidding all intercourſe whatever with the blacks, or people of colour, under pain of forfeiture both of veſſel and cargo. In the caſe of Martinique, it is needleſs to ſay any thing. The cuſtom of nations, ſince time immemorial, has prevented neutral veſſels from entering ports in a ſtate of ſiege, and more particularly iſlands, the confiſcation of the property certainly following the tranſgreſſion on the neutral ſide.

Let me then, Americans, after conſidering the ſubject fairly and candidly, recollecting that no inſult has yet been offered to your Flag, nor hindrance to your fair trade; but, on the contrary, that the umbrage has really and bona fide been given by a few individuals graſping at riches, however diſhoneſt the means to obtain them; and who, in that purſuit, have not only violated the laws of nations but of humanity itſelf. Let me then aſk you, under theſe circumſtances, and conſidering how very trifling the object appears when fairly viewed, whether the bleſſings of peace which we enjoy, and which alone can enſure proſperity to a commercial country, ought to be hazarded for the ruinous and uncertain chance of war? And for what? To ſupport a few imprincipled ſhip-owners in a traffic the moſt unjuſt ever attempted! To do which you are not only about to ſacrifice the landed intereſt totally, but, as the ſtate of war may determine, perhaps the lives and fortunes of your citizens alſo.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The incloſed impromptu, was never preſented to any Printer before—but is the firſt impromptu, I wrote, on ſeeing a piece in your paper of March 25, 1794, afterwards I wrote two more, one, on that piece ſaid to be taken from Davis's Virginia Gazette; and the other on John Adams's vote—the truth is, I never ſent thoſe pieces to any Printer, before I did to Mr. Oſwald, but I thought the preface which I ſent to him, would make people read my verſes. So I took a ſort of poetical licenſe, and ſaid as I did, you can ſee the piece in Oſwald's Paper, of April 5th, which I wiſh you would publiſh, as I find it pleaſes people prodigiouſly. I take it, an impromtu, upon which a poet ſtudies a great while, may be more correct, but I do not believe it can have more genius in it, than one written off hand, as a body may ſay; now this impromtu, which I ſend you, is one of the laſt deſcription, thoſe two in Oſwald's were ſtudied and blotted out, according to Horace's rule in his Ars Poetica.

IMPROMPTU.

Virgin—i—a, Virgin—i—a,
What can I do, what can I ſay?
My wit doth fume, my pride is hit,
My pride alas, eats up my wit;
What, ſend our brats, to Yankey's towns,
To learn (good God, blood, fire & zounds)
Virtue! Ah! hah! and not to ſwear,
To viſit churches? I declare,
Fine times, to learn to read, not drink,
To learn morality, and how to think,
To learn ſubmiſſion, modeſty?
No, damme, that ſhall never be.
From all our vaſt, our old dominion,
To baniſh each young ſtarving minion,
Learn him to read, by fear of rod,
To keep his word, and worſhip God?
Republicans, learn ſuch vile traſh?
No, no, thro' thick and thin they'll daſh,
Drink, game, ſwear, lie; and ſay they'll fight with ſword,
But are too much of gentlemen, to keep their word.
Why ſhould our children better than their fathers be?

Thus far I wrote my firſt impromtu, and after I looked it over, I thought I could write a better one, ſo I ſat down and wrote two and ſent them to Mr. Oſwald, as I ſaid before, and as it took me ſo long to blot and write and write and blot, I thought ſuch a preface as I ſent him neceſſary to make folks read it, and alſo to ſhew, that all the time from the date to printing, was not taken up in writing, but in diſappointments by the obſtinacy of Printers. But finding how very well people like thoſe two performances, (eſpecially the Virginians) I am induced to bring to light this laſt impromptu, not laſt in writing but laſt in appearance—As to A——ms, and A——s, I wiſh they would read this, and thoſe two impromptues, and then let them make more ſtories about learning the youth of Virginia virtue, if they dare.—They will find hard work to make either the young or the old in Virginia believe them, and beſides their politics ſhall be laſhed a little more by my poetry if they do not mind, aye, and mend too, for I hear they are both againſt a war with Great Britain.

A SUBSCRIBER.

March 7th, 1794.

N. B. I wiſh you could print thoſe pieces, preface, &c. of mine from Oſwald's paper, that people may have one view of the whole: This impromptu is more like the Pindaric, a little irregular, but thoſe other two are perfectly ruleable, and are what they call Hexameter, or Pentameter—I forget which.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

From a Correſpondent.

The incloſed Impromtu and explanatory Introduction have been preſented to more than one Printer of a Daily Paper in this City, and met with ſuch a ſtrange reception as induced the Author to ſuppoſe them of ſufficient importance to be preſented at leaſt to the view of Virginians: They are now tranſmitted to you for publication, with a wiſh that they may appear in your next paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The following lines were written on ſeeing in FENNO's paper of this evening, a piece ſaid to be from *Davis's* Virginia Gazette, from which the following extract is taken to explain the Impromtu.

"The nobleſt examples of Republican "virtues now exiſtsng, are to be found "in the New-England States. There "our youth could not fail to imbibe leſ-"ſons—perhaps ſuperior to thoſe former-"ly furniſhed by Athens itſelf. A *ſo-"journing* among theſe virtuous People, "previous to any public employment, "might be attended with the moſt bene-"ficial effects," &c.

March 21ſt, 1794.

IMPROMTU.

VIRGINIA liſten to the ſage advice;
And ſend your ſons to Salem in a trice.
Follow ſage *Fiſher* in the round he went;
And glean the learning which to A—ſhe lent.
Deſpiſe your country, and from Yankey's learn,
How your true intereſt juſtly to diſcern:
Learn how to value Britain's ſterling worth;
Deſpiſe the man who'd teach that France brought forth
Columbian States; and bid them France deſpiſe.
Learn, where alone you may, who's truly wiſe;
Diſtinguiſh 'twixt the patriot and the knave;
The fugitive from Shay's, or truly brave.
See in mad Jefferſon, the deep deſign,
With Madiſon and Genet, to combine.
Learn how the Funding Syſtem to ſupport;
And how to recommend yourſelves at Court.
Learn how to anſwer all—who ſhall complain;
And all the myſtic ſyſtem of finance explain.

IMPROMTU,

On reading in FENNO's paper his account of the Vice-Preſident's giving the caſting vote, when the Senate were divided, Ayes and Nays 12, on the queſtion reſpecting the ſale of Prizes by the French in our harbors—See the paper—Adams is complimented as having *ſaved his country* from the horrors of War.

LOVERS of *Peace* and *Titles* lend your aid!
Your debt of gratitude is not yet paid.
To A-m-s, utmoſt ſtretch of praiſe is due!
He loſt your *titles*—but gain'd *peace* for you.
Betwixt the *Twelve*, the balance well he held
Or at one ſtroke the foe,—*Columbia* would have fell'd.

March 21, 1794.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

BY Mr. Z. the orator's reply to my addreſs to you the other day, he ſeems to have got out of his leading ſtrings—and being now arrived to the ſtate of manhood, he comes forward a bold hero to *ſupport men and meaſures calculated for public uſefulneſs*.—Happy, thrice happy America—who in this, thy adopted ſon, hath ſo *able* a ſupporter—not only in thy *Councils*, but in the war which he ſo anxiouſly deſires; it may be expected (ſhould it fortunately for him and a few of his ſpeculating friends take place) that he will lead thy armies to battle—and, like Scipio of old at the gates of Carthage, carry his thunder to the walls of Quebec—which muſt crumble to the duſt at his approach.

Having thus preſaged the future exploits and glory of this *truly patriotic* orator, give me leave Mr. Fenno, through the channel of your paper, to lay before the public a few remarks on the *little* details he gives us of his *eminent* ſervices in the late war.—With great gravity he tells us in the firſt place, "that in 1781, he was appointed receiver of taxes for Pennſylvania, and Treaſurer to the department of finance—in which ſtations of great importance, he was happy *in lending his aiding hand in the tranſactions which led to the peace of* 1783"—Adding, that ever ſince he has been employed in active life, and extenſive ſcenes of commerce, beneficial, at once, to the country and himſelf.

Vain preſumptuous man!—thus to arrogate to thyſelf the merit reſulting from tranſactions due *only* to thy guardian angel, *the financier*—who among *many* other acts of his benevolence towards you, placed you *under his own directions* in both offices—*holding himſelf reſponſible* for *your conduct in them*—and allowing you a *commiſſion* on your receipts and expenditures, *which laid the corner ſtone of your preſent fortune—and of the conſequence you now aſſume*—What claim then can you pretend to have to the public favor for theſe ſervices of which you boaſt ſo much?—reverſe the matter, if you pleaſe, and honeſtly confeſs that *you ſerved yourſelf alone*—which in every caſe is the *ruling principle* with you.

The orator, Mr. Fenno, to ſhew his early attachment to the cauſe of American Independence, tells us that in the year 1777, he took the oath of allegiance to the government—to this I ſhall ſay with Hudibras, that—

It is he who makes the oath that breaks it,
Not him who from convenience takes it.

His loyalty being thus put out of the queſtion, he concludes by telling us "that in his *independent* career neither the *venom of private malice*, nor the *rage of public factions* ſhall interrupt him"—Go on my truly patriotic orator—go on—you are ſecure from both—for you are not yet arrived to that degree of conſequence in the world, to excite either private malice, or come under the ſerious notice of any party—but when next you mount the roſtrum, I think you will do well to confine your oration within the bounds of *modeſty*—and learn, *if you can*, a little gratitude to the country which gave you birth, and to a nation which has been ſo generous to your father.

April 8th, 1794. HONESTUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE

(CONTINUED.)

BRUSSELS, January 7.

The excurſions of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to Guiſe and St. Quintin, have concluded moſt unfortunately. On Thurſday laſt the two columns were attacked at the ſame moment, with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were both forced to retreat to their old poſitions between Valenciennes and Queſnoy. There came in here laſt night, by the gate of Anderlecht, an immenſe tranſport of wounded and ſick, in no leſs than 84 waggons.—This day large quantities of amunition and ſtores were diſpatched to the army at Mons.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 25.

"J. B. Lacoſte and Baudot, repreſentatives of the people, with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the National Convention.

"*Head-quarters at Niederbrum, Dec.* 22.

"The defenders of the republic, citizens colleagues, have juſt obtained a ſignal victory over the Auſtrians. You know that the ſatellites of the kings, relying more upon the ſtrength of their cannon than their own courage, had intrenched themſelves upon the heights of Reichſhofen, Genderſhoſen, Dechevillers, and Werth, before Haguenau, redoubts of three ſtories, not leſs formidable than thoſe of Jemappe

"The front of their intrenchments was attacked this morning with the greateſt ſucceſs. The ſoldiers of the republic took 26 pieces of cannon from the enemy, 20 tumbrils, and made upwards of 500 priſoners, among whom is the colonel of the firſt regiment of the emperor, bedecked and covered with croſſes and ribbands, and eight other officers. The number of their killed is very conſiderable; we would not make any priſoners till we were tired of killing! Our loſſes have been but trifling.

"It would be too long to give the details of all the prodigies of valour on the part of our brave ſoldiers; their ſucceſſes repreſent them better than all we might ſay: the generals, in other reſpects, will be eager to give you all the military particulars. This victory is the more important, as it is the opening which will conduct us to Landau.

"We have been all day long in the field of battle with our brothers in arms.—We ourſelves diſcharged the cannon upon the enemy; and it ſhall not be our fault if this victory is not followed up without reſting, and with the greateſt ardour.—Greeting and fraternity.

(Signed) "J. B. LACOSTE,
"M. A. BAUDOT."

January 3.

CAPTURE OF SPIRES AND GUERMERSHEIM BY THE FRENCH.

Extract of a letter from General Hoche, to the Miniſter at war.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Landau, Dec. 31.

"We are in poſſeſſion of Guermerſheim and Spires with its magazines, arms and an immenſe quantity of forage.

"Landau has coſt us (not including Kaiſers-Lautern) 200 men killed, and 800 wounded.

The repreſentatives of the people of Toulon write (23d December) "Since our laſt letter we have been enabled to aſcertain, from the different points of attack, the loſs of our enemies; and we with pleaſure inform you, that it amounts to 5000 men killed and wounded, excluſive of priſoners, of whom there are a great number.

PARIS, December 27.

SITTING *of the* JACOBINS.

Hebert—"We need not doubt, that there exiſts among us a conſpiracy. To fruſtrate it, we ought to go to work. By purifying ourſelves with the greateſt rigor, we ſhall without obſtacle do the moſt eſſential ſervice to the common weal.

"I denounce to you Bourdon of Oiſe, whoſe conduct, ever ambigous, cannot inſpire us with great confidence. Remember he has been a Briſſotine, and propoſed to expel Marat from our ſociety. Is ſuch a man worthy to ſit among us? I move for the eraſure of his name from the Society.

"I do not confine myſelf to this ſole denunciation. I accuſe Philippeaux, who has ſometimes the impudence to come to deliberate with the Jacobins. He has written works which ought to exclude him from our boſom.

"I accuſe Camille Deſmoulins, who formerly could render great ſervice to the Republic. Since he has married a woman who brought him a certain fortune, he thinks he may deſpiſe the true Jacobins, and become the friend of the Ariſtocrats and Muſcadins, with whom by his own confeſſion, he lives upon familiar terms. He protects Dillon: He believes Turenne to be a man of ſuperior genius. He kept ſilence for ſome time; and now he only takes up the pen to devote Bouchotte to ridicule.—Bouchotte, whoſe patriotiſm cannot be queſtioned. He ſaid in his journals, that George Bouchotte was governed by Pitt Vincent. Is Bouchotte ſo imbecile as to be governed by the perſon who governs the Britiſh miniſter? I demand the excluſion of Camille Deſmoulins.

"There is another individual, under whom the perſons above mentioned only act in a ſecondary manner. He is a dangerous ſerpent, who, by his tortuous windings, inſinuates himſelf every where, moves the machine at his pleaſure. This man is Fabre d'Eglantine. Firſt Rampant at the feet of the Ariſtocrats, he compoſed counter-revolutionary works. Finding that Ariſtocracy would not thrive, he, through meanneſs and intrigues, ſhifted himſelf among Patriots, who elected him a Deputy of the Convention. Figaro Eglantine, not contented to intrigue for himſelf, caballed alſo for Fabre Fond, his brother. Do you, Citizens, know the merits of Fabre? It is true, that for this long while paſt, he has been dreſſed in Huſſars regimentals; but it was only for the purpoſe of ſelling Balm on the Square of Toulouſe. This Balm-merchant became a General of Brigade. Andouin can certify to you, that Eglantine intrigued for his brother the Huſſar; and that, as ſoon as the latter had obtained his commiſſion of General, he wiſhed that a Courier Extraordinary be ſent to announce that *extraordinary* appointment! Do you know why Eglantine accuſes Ronſin? It is becauſe Ronſin reproached his Brother with the luxury he diſplayed in La Vendee, and becauſe he reproached him with having never once fired off the priming of a gun. This is the enigma, and the origin of the hatred of Fabre d'Eglantine againſt Ronſin. I demand that he be ſtruck off.

"I know my enemies—I know how powerful they are; I expoſe my life in accuſing them: But nothing ſhall intimidate me! And I ſhall be always ſupported by the Jacobins, who did not forſake me when I was under the dagger of Ariſtocracy. If my enemies accuſe me—if they have power ſufficient to throw my liberty into chains.—Jacobins! I ſupplicate you to demand my ſpeedy trial, that if I ſhould not fall, I may looſe no time to ſerve the People, who ſtand in need of me!

"I demand that Camille Deſmoulins, Bourdon, the red haired Philippeaux, and Fabre d'Eglantine, be baniſhed from this Society; that a petition be preſented to the Convention, to demand the ſpeedy trial of the accomplices of Briſſot, and the report of Amar reſpecting the conſpiracy announced by Chabot and Bazire in ſhort, that this Society do declare that Ronſin and Vincent have not forfeited its confidence."

Muzuel arrived to notify, that the villain Fabre d'Eglantine had cauſed a decree of arreſt to be paſſed againſt him—and that he went to obey the law.

A member——"Lavaux ought likewiſe to be expelled from this Society."

After a very animated diſcuſſion, the Society reſolved, that Fabre d'Eglantine, Bourdon of Oiſe, Camille Deſmoulins, and Lavaux, ſhall be invited to come to the next meeting, to anſwer the charges exhibited againſt them; that an extract of the proceedings of this ſitting be preſented to Ronſin and Vincent, to convince them that the Society preſerve, with reſpect to them, its attachment to their principles, add its fraternal unity; and that commiſſioners ſhall announce to them the ſaid extract.

LONDON, January 11.

It may gratify curioſity to know, that Hoche, to whom the chief command was given, when the armies of the Rhine and Mozelle joined, who out-generalled both Wurmſer and the Duke of Brunſwic, & whoſe letters are ſo laconic, was formerly one of the French King's poſtilions, and afterwards a ſerjeant in the guards, the higheſt rank to which he roſe before the Revolution.

Monday laſt, a lad, about nine years of age, ſon of Mr. Brown, Pilot, of Cowes, playing with a piſtol, (not being known to be loaded) he put a nail, made hot in the fire, into the piſtol, which cauſed it to go off at the inſtant he was looking into the barrel, and lodged the nail in his head, which occaſioned the loſs of one eye.

Friday morning a perſon gave a loaded gun to a little boy to hold, in the Rope-Walk, Briſtol, while he went on ſome buſineſs, when the child accidentally let the gun fall, which cauſed it to go off, the contents lodged in the temple of a little girl, cauſed her immediate death,

The deſtruction of Toulon is certainly an object of the firſt conſequence to this country.—This is in a great meaſure effected. The French themſelves will do the reſt; for they have reſolved to raze the city.

Boxing—The expected conteſt between Ward and Mendoza drew a vaſt concourſe of people to Hounſlow-Heath yeſterday morning; but the civic power, aſſiſted by a party of Soldiers, very properly interfered broke the ſtage, and prevented theſe ruffians from exhibiting ſuch a diſgraceful ſpectacle.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

New-York, April 1st, 1794.

THE Committee appointed by this chamber at their laſt monthly meeting, "to report their opinion on the general ſtate of our commerce and of the meaſures which are proper for this corporation to purſue," beg leave to communicate the following ſtatement as the reſult of its enquiries founded on the moſt authentic obtainable evidence.

That the Algerine Corſairs have almoſt totally interrupted our trade with Spain and Portugal, and the various diſtricts within the Mediterranean: Thoſe countries having generally afforded good markets for our produce, our future commerce with them muſt be carried on through the medium of foreign bottoms, unleſs we can either make peace with thoſe barbarians, or furniſh a naval force ſufficiently powerful to defend our trade againſt their depredations. An apprehenſion of danger from theſe corſairs has had a tendency to advance ſeamen's wages, and to raiſe freight and inſurance on our veſſels to the more northern parts of Europe. American ſhips, entirely loaded with the property of our own citizens, have been taken by cruizers commiſſioned by the Britiſh nation, and condemned as lawful prizes, although known at the time of condemnation to be bona fide American property. Unneceſſary waſte appears in many caſes to have been made, and articles of value have been forcibly arreſted on the high ſeas from veſſels which were afterwards permitted to proceed on their voyages. A general interruption is now experienced, by the interpoſition of Britiſh armed veſſels, in our commerce not only with France and her colonies, but, in many inſtances, where our veſſels have been deſtined to neutral ports, and in ſome caſes when they have been bound to Britiſh ports direct from America or from one Britiſh Iſland to another.

American veſſels have alſo been taken by French ſhips of war and ſome cargoes have been condemned as the property of powers inimical to the French. An Embargo on many of our merchantmen has for ſeveral months been laid in ports belonging to the Republic of France. Proviſions have been taken at ſtated prices and paid for in depreciated paper. The exportation from France of moſt of its produce and manufactures has been interdicted and that of ſpecie prohibited. In ſome caſes the cargoes of our veſſels have been exchanged by thoſe in authority in the French colonies for bills on the miniſter of the French Republic in the United States, many of which bills have not been paid nor has any proviſion been made for their diſcharge; and the cruizing ſhips of France have orders to take all neutral veſſels loaded with proviſions and bound to the ports of any of the powers at war with her.

This general interruption of our commerce has in moſt inſtances been contrary to juſtice, and we have ſuſtained many loſſes which it was hoped our neutrality would have exempted us from.

The conſtitution of the United States having veſted in Congreſs the power of regulating trade, it is our duty to look up to that body, as the repreſentative of the nation, for indemnification for paſt, and protection againſt future loſſes.

Your committee therefore recommend that the following reſolutions be adopted as the ſenſe of this corporation, viz

"Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to all perſons, citizens of the United States of America, who may have ſuſtained any loſs in their property on the high ſeas, or in foreign ports, by privateers or other armed veſſels belonging to, or commiſſioned by either of the preſent European belligerent powers, that they make report of ſuch caſes, with well authenticated evidence of the truth of facts, to the committee appointed by this Chamber, in order that the ſame may be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of ſtate, for the purpoſe expreſſed in his letter of 27th Auguſt laſt, addreſſed to this corporation."

"Reſolved, That this Chamber entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the integrity and wiſdom of the Congreſs of the United States, and are ſatisfied that every exertion will be made to ſupport the honor and true dignity thereof againſt any and every power whatſoever; and they are perſuaded that proper attention and care will be exerciſed by the executive to prevent any infraction of our rights as a neutral and independent nation."

(Signed) COMFORT SANDS, Chairman.

The foregoing report and reſolutions having been read and approved, the Chamber directed that they ſhould be printed as the opinion and ſentiments of the Corporation.

By order of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York.

JOHN BROOME, Preſident.

A true extract from the Minutes.

Wm. Laight, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 8.

Letters from New York by this day's mail ſay, that Reports are received, by Veſſels from the Weſt Indies, that a French fleet is arrived there.

We have ſince learnt from the beſt authority, that the above account is true, and that in that fleet are ſeven ſail of the line.

The conſideration of Mr. Dayton's motion for the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property was further poſtponed this day.

Mr. Murray, this day, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, moved for a committee to bring in a bill to fortify the city of Annapolis—He ſtated the importance of a ſmall Fort at that place, as its protection related to the ſafety of the Records and ſtate papers, of the ſtate Treaſury —of the wealth of the city, and of the navigation of the Bay of Cheſapeak—after a ſhort debate the motion was carried, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives reported, from the committee to whom certain reſolutions had been referred to render more efficient the force of the United States, a bill to detach 80,000 men from the militia; a bill to raiſe a corps of artilleriſts and engineers, and a bill to augment the military force of the United States, by raiſing 25,000 rank and file additional troops

Theſe bills were twice read: ordered to be printed and committed for Thurſday next.

This morning between three and four o'Clock, a fire broke out in the Brewery, in Brewer's alley, near Vine-Street, which, notwithſtanding every exertion was made to extinguiſh it, entirely conſumed the inſide of the building, with the contents.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of eminence in Boſton, to his correſpondent in this city, dated March 31.

"The embargo laid on at this moment, has checked the feelings of thoſe, who much depended upon the late news from England: But I hope Congreſs will ſoon have the pleaſure of repealing that act; having full reaſon to believe that the court of Great Britain will in future obſerve a fair and impartial neutrality towards us."

Another letter to the ſame gentleman, ſays, "the embargo took place yeſterday, and put a ſtop to ſeveral veſſels which were ready for ſea; this meaſure no doubt was expected to produce good, and we are ſatisfied with it, tho' there don't now appear any neceſſity for the continuance of it."

Another to the ſame ſays, "the embargo took place the 29th at nine o'clock in the evening, and the merchants appeared perfectly ſatisfied that it is a judicious meaſure; we preſume there will not be occaſion to continue it long, and that it is not to operate to the obſtruction of the coaſting trade."

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

April 3.

The committee appointed on the 7th of February laſt, whether any and what alterations are neceſſary, in the acts "for regiſtering and recording ſhips or veſſels" —"for enrolling and licenſing ſhips and veſſels" and "for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," were directed to report a bill or bills.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, notified his approbation and ſignature of the act "transferring for a limited time the juriſdiction of the circuit to the diſtrict court of New-Hampſhire, and aſſigning certain duties in reſpect to invalid penſioners, to the attorney of the ſaid diſtrict.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to encourage the recruiting ſervice; amendments were reported and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that the Preſident did this day approve and ſign an act which originated in the Senate, entitled, "an act to authorize the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes to alter the place of holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs."

In committee of the whole on the motion of the 27th of February laſt, providing for the payment of intereſt on the balances credited certain ſtates, in the books of the treaſury, and alſo for the payment, by annual inſtalments of the balances due from ſundry ſtates, on a final ſettlement of accounts between the United States and indivieal ſtates.

Progreſs reported.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

We are informed that a Barbadoes paper has been ſeen, containing an order of his B. majeſty's, under date of 20th January, that all monies ariſing from the ſale of American prizes ſhould be reſerved in the hands of the agents of the ſhips of war by which they were captured, until it ſhould be known what part the United States of America will take in the preſent war.

Yeſterdy Mr. John Spear aarived at this port, 14 days from St. Martins. He aſſures us that the *new inſtructions* from the Court of St. James's have produced no kind of effect in the Weſt India Iſlands. The Britiſh cruiſers continue to *capture every American veſſel without diſcrimination*, and carry them into port for lawful adjudication. And from this "outrage on common honeſty," no veſſel is exempt, whether deſtined to a French, a Dutch, or even a Britiſh port. Mr. Spear's own veſſel and cargo were condemned, altho' the Judge admitted that Mr. Spear was a native of America, and that both the veſſel and cargo were evidently his property.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Chriſtophers,) February 27.

The ſhip ———, Captain Richards, arrived at Antigua, in thirty-three days from London, and brings an account that Admiral Macbride with a ſquadron of men of war had ſailed for the coaſt of America. The cabinet of St. James's has directed that all American veſſels carrying French produce to any foreign port, ſhall be made prizes of.

Twenty-five of the French priſoners that were ſent, with ſeveral other French democrats from this iſland to ſea on the 30th of January, have arrived at Point Petre from St. Croix, in a flag of truce; they complained bitterly of ill treatment they ſay they had received from the French gentlemen here in guarding them, &c. and praiſed the conduct of the Engliſh towards them. In conſequence of which complaint, a great number of democrats armed, and having two pieces of cannon, beſet the governor's houſe, and inſiſted that all the ariſtocrats in the different priſons ſhould be put to death: The governor, was however, firm and refuſed their bloody demands, and had the good luck, at laſt to diſſuade them from their diabolical intentions.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Port, to a merchant in this city, dated the 29th March, 1794.

"Incloſed you have a copy of the Britiſh king's new inſtructions to his ſhips of war, &c. which came to hand by a ſchooner from Dominico in 17 days, bringing 10 American captains whoſe veſſels and cargoes were condemned after thoſe new inſtructions had arrived there, with 17 more in one day."

We are authoriſed to add, that the new inſtructions were ſhewn in court before the condemnation had taken place.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Snow Camilla, Martin,	returned
Brig Katy, Lambard,	returned in diſtreſs
Schooner Dolphin, Watſon,	New-York
Sloop Nancy & Betſy, ——,	Virginia
Sally, Bartlet,	Charleſton
Swallow, Hughes,	do.
Miranda, Mitchel,	Norfolk
Mary, Webb,	New-York
Salem, Elkins,	do.
Coffinger, Freeman,	Rhode-Iſland

CLEARED.

Brig Active, Welſh,	Charleſton
Little Sally, Earl,	Norfolk
Schooner Mary, Sewell,	New Bedford
Nancy, Macomb,	do.
Sloop Independence, Young,	*Bermuda*
Betſy, Hickman,	Folly Landing
Endeavor, ditto.	do.
Elizabeth, Britton,	Snow-Hill
Friendſhip, Curtis,	do.
Betſy, ditto.	do.
Delaware, Bird,	New-York
Abigail, Moore,	Portſmouth

The ſchooner ——— Capt. Wilſon, of Philadelphia, in 13 days from St. Euſtatia, is arrived at Fort Miflin.

The ſhip Eagle, Capt. Hubble, of Philadelphia, from Oporto, is arrived at Bombay Hook.

The re-capture of Toulon, was celebrated at Paris on the 30th December, by a grand civic feſtival, at which the National Convention, the Jacobin Society, the Municipality, the club of cordeliers, the national guard of Paris, with an immenſe number of the inhabitants of Paris were preſent.

DAVID, the celebrated painter, who arranged the proceſſion of Lepellitier's and Marat's funerals, arranged alſo the order of this civic feſtival.

The diſcharge of Cannon was the ſignal of its commencement.

The following was the order of the proceſſion:

A grand band of muſic.

Fourteen chariots, with devices, emblematically repreſenting the fourteen armies of *France*.

The figure of a ſhip to repreſent the navy of *France*.

The members of the National Convention.

The members of the Jacobin Society.

The municipality of *Paris*.

The members of the Cordeliers.

The National Guard.

Citizens.

When the proceſſion had arrived at the *Champ de Mars*, a hymn was ſung: The perſons preſent then partook of a Republican repaſt.

*** In the extract of a letter from Cheſter county, in yeſterday's paper. for "thirteenth" read *thirtieth*.

Poſt-Office, April 8, 1794.

☞ Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the courſe of next week, in order to be conveyed by the Britiſh Packet, from that place to England, will be received at this Office, until Saturday at 12 o'Clock noon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. Thoſe ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.

Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 ta 6w.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
April 9.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Abſolute,	Mr. Morris
Captain Abſolute,	Mr. Chalmers
Faulkland,	Mr. Fennel
Acres,	Mr. Bates
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Mr. Whitlock
Tag,	Mr. Marſhall
David,	Mr. Francis
Coachman,	Mr. Warrell
Boy,	Maſter J. Warrell
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Shaw
Lydia Languiſh,	Mrs. Marſhall
Julia,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Mrs. Rowſon

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called the

Agreeable Surprize.

(Written by the author of the Poor Soldier.)

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Finch
Compton,	Mr. Darley
Eugene,	Mr. Marſhall
Chicane,	Mr. Warrell
John,	Mr. Francis
Thomas,	Mr. Green
Farmer Stump,	Mr. Harwood
Cudden,	Mr. Bliſſett
Lingo,	Mr. Bates
Laura,	Mrs. Marſhall
Mrs. Cheſhire,	Mrs. Shaw
Cowſlip,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Fringe,	Mrs. Rowſon

WANTED,
A PRESSMAN,
Apply at this Office.

28

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immdiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

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March 17. tuth&ſ3w

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TO wait on a ſingle Gentleman. Enquire at No. 165, Cheſnut ſtreet.

April 5. dtf

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*** Materials are collected ſufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publiſhing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from ſubſcriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobſon, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; Thomas & Andrews, & Thos. Weſt, Boſton; Iſaia Thomas, Worceſter; Iſaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardſon, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindſey, Norfolk; David Henderſon, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterſburg; Auguſtine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleſton.

April 4. mw&ſ3w

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale, at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon,

April 4. d1w w&ſ1

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither
and
Baſil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant ſtates

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Baſil Gaither were ſeized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being ſo ſeiſed, Baſil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to ſell his, the ſaid Baſil's intereſt in the ſaid land, that afterwards the ſaid Benjamin ſold the ſaid land to a certain William Gaither for the conſideration of ſix hundred pounds which hath been ſince paid, that the ſaid William hath aſſigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the ſaid Benjamin for the conveyance of the ſaid land: The Complainant now further ſtates (and ſo appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-reſidents of the ſtate of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the proceſs of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inſerted in the newſpaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themſelves intereſted in the premiſes, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs for veſting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforeſaid.

Teſt,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&ſ3w

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,
The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&ſ1m

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb 28. m&thſ

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground;

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kitereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

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On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

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Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal Juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18 eod1w tu&ſtſ

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtrict attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*. Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. m&ſtf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe
AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board.
JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw6w

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3
South Fourth-Street.